AP US History

Chapter 5 Study Guide

**Chapter Summary**

The American people had waged war against the most powerful nation in Europe and emerged victorious. The treaty marked the conclusion of a colonial rebellion, but it remained for the men and women who had resisted taxation without representation to work out the full implications of republicanism. While victory was achieved, many questions remained for this new, growing nation.

**Structure of Colonial Society**

1. Describe the socioeconomic makeup of America in the years following the Seven Years’ War.

* Overall colonies were doing quite well
* Southern colonies enjoyed highest level because of slavery and cash crops
* Middle colonies also had considerable wealth from commerce and agriculture
* New England colonies had least amount of wealth because the lack of production in large amounts of a good that could be exported

1. Describe the issues of parliamentary sovereignty and virtual representation and how it created conflicts between the British and the colonists.

* The English viewed the role of Parliament from a historical perspective that most colonists shared
* They insisted Parliament was there to protect the rights of all British subjects from the king
* There was no need to have separate governing device in the colonies
* People of the colonies did not believe that Parliament in England represented them

1. What role did John Locke have on the development of American ideas regarding power and virtue?

* God given right of Life Liberty and Property were inalienable rights
* That people could only be governed by a government that the people elect
* Colonists liked how Locke used traditional religious values with a spirited defense of popular government

1. Elaborate on the role of the press in the spread of American ideas of power and virtue.

* They were instrumental in uniting all 13 colonies, spreading ideas of virtue

**Eroding the Bonds of Empire**

1. Evaluate the effect of losing the Seven Years’ War had on Native Americans and their relations with the British.

* Native Americans could no longer pit one imperial nation against another
* Native Americans that sided with England were now considered a nuisance
* Settlers began to move into Native American territory, destroying any tribe in its path (Paxton Boys)

1. Identify the reason for American discontent regarding the Proclamation of 1763.

* Settlers wanted to extend westward and soon realized that British army could no really protect them
* They looked at the British army as an obstruction to their economic development

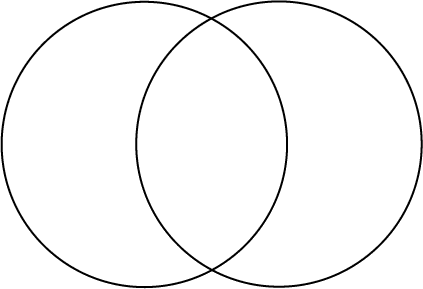
1. Use the chart on page 143 to fill out the following graphic organizer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Year | Provisions | Colonial Response |
| Sugar Act |  |  |  |
| Stamp Act |  |  |  |
| Quartering Act |  |  |  |
| Declaratory Act |  |  |  |
| Townshend Acts |  |  |  |
| Tea Act |  |  |  |
| Coercive (Intolerable) Acts |  |  |  |
| Prohibitory Act |  |  |  |

1. Cause and Effect: What caused the Boston Massacre? What was the response of colonists?
2. Describe the actions of Samuel Adams in developing a structure of political cooperation in Massachusetts.

**Steps Toward Independence**

1. Evaluate the significance of the First Continental Congress and the Second Continental Congress.



1. Summarize the points of Thomas Paine in his pamphlet *Common Sense.*
2. According to the text, why is the Declaration of Independence considered to be such a powerful document?

**Fighting for Independence**

1. Summarize the three major advantages that contributed to American victory in the American Revolution.
2. Explain the reasoning, and significance, of the French joining the Americans against the British.
3. Describe the treatment of Loyalists following the conclusion of the war.

**Winning the Peace**

1. Describe the provisions given to the United States in the Paris peace talks due to the work of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay.